

DAILY SOUTH KENTUCKIAN.

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NUMBER 16.

A FADED ROSE.

Poor, faded rose, laid in a cold, still hand:
Dear hand, so often closely clasped in mine,
My help and comfort in a weary land,
Now cold and still, while for its touch I pine.
Farewell, dear hand! Farewell, dear heart!
What joy have I since we must part!
Close softly, poor, pale rose, like those dark eyes
Which turned so often lovingly to mine:
The sun and stars still light the distant skies,
But death has veiled the light for which I pine.
Farewell, dear eyes! Farewell, dear heart!
The world is dark since we must part.
I kiss thee, faded but still fragrant rose,
Mindful of lips so often pressed to mine:
Still lives, still loves—a victor over death,
For that dear heart I shall not always pine.
Farewell, dear love! Farewell, dear heart!
Till we shall meet, and never part.
N. Y. Observer.

STUDYING TORNADOES.

How Wind-Storm Reporters Do Their Work.

The Difference Between a Cyclone and a Tornado—The Former Belongs to the East and the Latter to the West.

Lieutenant John P. Finley, of the Tornado Division, United States Signal Corps, arrived in Philadelphia yesterday to make a special study of the destructive storm which passed over Camden and Port Richmond August 24. The official Government investigation of the typical American tornado began in 1879, when Lieutenant Finley undertook, single-handed, to visit the track of every tornado reported to the Signal Service Department at Washington. This undertaking was necessarily unsatisfactory and expensive, owing to the vast area traversed by the storms and the frequency of their occurrence at certain seasons of the year. The chief difficulty was in getting upon the track of them soon enough, a week sometimes elapsing before the investigation could be made, during which interval much of the destruction wrought was covered up. Individual testimony was the only report obtainable in many cases, and this could not always be relied upon for official purposes. However, at the close of the year 1879, the first publication of "Tornado Studies," by the then Sergeant Finley, appeared. In 1880, by special act of Congress, a second edition was issued.

During 1880 the investigation, though still far from being thorough and complete, was continued upon the same plan of operation, the service, though of incalculable value to the Government, being necessarily expensive. Whenever a storm appeared men and wagons were hired to collect particulars of its track and force. In 1881 another volume of "Tornado Studies" appeared, in which minute details of 600 tornadoes were recorded. The work was assuming a magnitude and importance previously unthought of. In 1883 an organization of a staff of "Tornado Reporters" was ordered, and under the direction of Lieutenant Finley so successfully conducted that 1,500 names are published in the annual report of the chief signal officer. The list comprises business men, physicians, professors and farmers in all parts of the United States, who render their services to the Government without salary. Each reporter is furnished stationery, free copies of all tornado publications, and allowed free use of the mails in forwarding official correspondence. Blanks specially prepared with a full set of questions covering every conceivable detail of the storm are supplied by the Signal Service, with a pamphlet of instructions to govern the reporter in obtaining all necessary and valuable points. The whole service, though purely voluntary, is most trustworthy and accurate; the appointments being eagerly sought for by men of prominence who interest themselves in studying the phenomena of tornadoes.

HOW FACTS ARE OBTAINED.

The mode of obtaining complete official information of each tornado reported by the Signal Service stations to the headquarters at Washington is most comprehensive and thorough. Immediately upon the receipt of the announcement the "Tornado Division" issues circulars addressed to men living in the direct path of the storm, and who are likely to be trustworthy sources of information. These circulars, containing a full series of questions, go to Postmasters, County Clerks, railroad officers, and other persons, requesting their assistance in preparing a report of all particulars. Circulars are also sent out to persons living upon each side of the path of destruction, where the phenomena are different from the center of the storm path. By this means the whole territory is covered and every interesting point obtained. These circulars are forwarded to Washington, where the local tornado reporter's statements have already been received, and the whole mass of facts is then compared with the official report of the chief signal officer stationed nearest the locality visited by the storm, one account serving as a check upon another. A local or geographical chart is then prepared, showing the course from beginning to finish. This is furnished free to the public in a week or two by application to the chief signal officer at Washington.

Four other meteorological charts are then prepared with the greatest care and attention to details. Three of these charts represent the United States and show the direction of the wind, distribution of barometric pressure, and temperature record at 7 a. m., 3 p. m., and 11 p. m., seventy-five meridian time, all over the country. The fourth chart shows the track of the general storm center and relative position of tornadoes developed from the same disturbance. The charts are also furnished free to the public. "The storm which struck Philadelphia August 24 was not a cyclone, as many supposed, but a fully developed and vigorous tornado," said Lieutenant Finley last night. "Cyclones," he continued, "are ocean storms, brewed upon its bosom and rushing landward. As such they have no relation whatever to tornadoes, which develop their fearful energies upon land and often pass out to sea before exhausting themselves. The center of a tornado is the focus of its terrific force and a track of death and destruction, while ships float safely in the midst of a cyclone. The two storms are diametrically opposed, though commonly spoken of as similar."

CYCLONES AND TORNADOES.

"Are the storms then which lay waste our Western country tornadoes and not cyclones?" was asked. "Tornadoes," every one of them," was the reply. "A cyclone was never seen as far West as the Mississippi. The cyclone is a production of the West Indies, and is unknown during the summer months. During September and October the heated tropical currents develop vast rotary storms from 500 to 1,500 miles in diameter, which sweep in a parabolic curve against the South Atlantic coast. The cool trade winds blowing down the coast deflect their course and send them sweeping inland. Passing northward they describe their curving flight as far as Nova Scotia and New Brunswick and then rush with howling force across the Newfoundland Banks. Some of them reach England and Ireland. The same storm ravages the coast of Japan, and is called a typhoon. The tremendous breadth of cyclones seldom gives local evidence of their circular sweep. Their calm centers are much dreaded by navigators. The Signal Service cautions mariners against sailing into a 'cyclone center.' The atmosphere is a ways striving to retain its equilibrium, and so long as some parts of the earth get warmer than others storms will rage."

"Is the tornado a tropical production?" "Not by any means," replied the Signal Service officer. "On the contrary, that dangerous visitor comes from comparatively cool regions. Sweeping down from the snowy, desolate wastes of British America across Dakota, Montana, Wyoming and Minnesota is a cold wind, which often sends the mercury to thirty and forty degrees as it crosses the border. From the Southern States and Gulf region a hot wind, sometimes one hundred degrees, blows up the Mississippi Valley to meet it. The towering Rockies bend these currents in to the westward, and they come together with a mighty rush. The warm current rises to escape, the cold air deflects downward, and with a whirl and roar a tornado cloud gathers. The resultant of the two forces is invariably northeast, and the track of death is cut through every obstacle. The tornado itself is invisible; its fearful power is simply atmospheric pressure concentrated in a trunk-like form. Mathematical calculation will show that the air revolving within a tornado center develops the terrific speed of two thousand miles per hour, exerting a force alike inconceivable and irresistible. The rotary movement of the whirl is upward, upon the principle of a chimney flue. Once started the tornado cloud becomes visible from the amount of dust it raises and the moisture gathered with it. The rotary motion is invariably from right to left. A tornado cloud can descend from a clear sky, as its development is among the higher currents of air. If it was not for its gathering blackness as it reaches the surface the aerial messenger might strike an invisible death blow at any moment."

HAIL-STORMS AS TORNADOES.

"Every hail-storm would be a tornado if it reached the ground. The atmospheric conditions producing hail are precisely similar to those generating tornado clouds. Prof. King, the aeronaut, announced that discovery after passing through a hail-cloud and noting the phenomenon. Tornadoes have always been a natural feature of the Mississippi and Missouri Valleys, and will continue as long as the world lasts. Through the vast forests of Minnesota and Wisconsin tracks are visible where the tempest of wind hewed its clear-cut path a century ago. Even the legends and traditions of Indians are full of accounts of the mighty storms which struck terror to the hearts of the aborigines and leveled their forests. The Signal Service at Washington is in constant receipt of letters from Canadians and Eastern people desirous of going West inquiring the portions of country unvisited by tornadoes. In 1879 tornado insurance was not thought of. Last year over \$28,000,000 was written."

Speaking of hurricanes, Lieutenant Finley said that they were nearly straight winds moving at a velocity of between eighty and one hundred and fifty miles an hour. The Texas "norther" is a cold trade wind, the Montana "chinook" a warm current, and the blizzard a hurricane with particles of ice and snow in its teeth. Tornadoes are known as "wind falls" in the West. Sergeant Day, stationed at the Philadelphia Signal Service

office, is busily engaged in investigating the tornado's track through Port Richmond and Camden, preparatory to making his official report to Washington. According to Lieutenant Finley's statement, the Philadelphia tornado was comparatively mild. The study of tornadoes is a most important feature of the Signal Service Department, and the next publication of Lieutenant Finley's, which will be issued next spring, will contain the most minute statistics of all that have occurred this year.—Philadelphia Press.

SUN SPOTS.

A Suggestion That the Orb of Day Is Affected With Measles.

A fresh spot has appeared on the face of the sun, a very large one humanly speaking. It measures about twenty thousand geographical miles by seven thousand. Perhaps the sun does not think it excessive, having such a very broad face, and being able to accommodate a great number of pimples of the same size. But the extent sounds considerable, all the same. Besides, there are ever so many smaller ones, about the size of the earth, and, taking all together, we shall hardly be exaggerating the situation if we say there is "quite a rash." For much less we should call the doctor in. Indeed, we terrestrial atoms could not rise to the dignity of such an eruption, not even if we put all our faces together and went shares in the same spot. We talk of having "the measles;" nobody thinks of counting them or asking: "How many?" But they are mere pinpoints of dots, specks. It is very different, however, with the orb "that rules the day." Astronomers keep a register of its eruptions, and look each new "measle" as it comes. They diagnose the phenomenon, and conjecture as to its causes and results, just as the doctors do over the baby's red-speckled body. And like doctors, they can not stop the process. It must run its course, they say. Some day, perhaps, they will prescribe for the sun. If they at last know its weight, its temperature and constitution, why should they not find out all about its digestions and habits? Is it temperate and addicted to a regular life? There is a good deal to be said on both sides. In a general way it is irreproachable, a model luminary, and a pattern to everybody else, doing perennial work conscientiously and regularly. Morally, too, no fault can be found with a body which is all things to all men—answers the negro according to his blackness, and never throws pearls before swine. Early to bed and early to rise, it ought to be healthy, wealthy, and wise. But is it? There is another side to the sun. When it has got out of its vision of civilization, it conducts itself immediately. An excessive warmth characterizes its conduct. It blazes out, gets furiously hot over nothing. People beg the sun to keep cool, to calm itself. But this only seems to make it get all the hotter and be all the more intolerable. From other quarters, again, we have very different reports. There, they tell us, and the evidence is trustworthy, it will not show itself sometimes for weeks together. They knew it is there, or thereabouts, from the reflections cast on the sky. E. t. c., as for melting a glacier or liquifying an iceberg, no such effects are forthcoming. This gratifies Polar bears, no doubt, but can not be styled impartial behavior. After all, the Esquimaux are human beings, which even the best of bears are not. Still, as the homely saying goes, we should talk of men only as we know. Report is liable to be biased in the transit, or unreliable at the source. So, for ourselves, we ought to speak well of the great orb. That it does not as a rule take much notice of us, and that when, as an exception, it does we grumble, is neither here nor there. Our temperature is the finest in the world, our climate second to none, and the security of our country from plague, pestilence, and famine from drought and flood, earthquake and hurricane, is the envy of all the inhabited earth. And for all this we have to thank the sun.—London Telegraph.

The "Mousquetaire."

A Parisian paper prints some amusing reminiscences of Alexandre Dumas' short-lived paper, the *Mousquetaire*. The romancer, whose little idiosyncrasies were well known, inserted a daily notice to the effect that the editor would receive neither complimentary tickets for the theaters, nor books for review, since he made it a rule to pay for the one and to buy the other. Nevertheless the contributor to the *Mousquetaire* who writes these reminiscences says that he never received so many books and stalls; whenever he asked the cashier for a five-franc piece to buy a stall he was laughed at, and he was obliged to allow himself to be corrupted. The daily receipts of the paper were from £16 to £20; but Dumas had always some Jew to quiet, or some bonne amie to soothe, and the cash-box was usually empty—like the pockets of the printer and paper-maker. The unfortunate cashier, who had to bear the heat and burden of the demands for money, spent his time in reading "Jerusalem Delivered." The contributors were no better off than the printer, and when they asked Michel, the cashier—he had formerly been one of Dumas' gardeners at the Chateau de Monte Cristo—for the price of an article, he would show them with a melancholy air his empty cash-box. Like so many of the romancer's similar enterprises, the *Mousquetaire* at length came to an inglorious end.



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SIGN—"BIG TOWN CLOCK,"

Main Street, Opp. Court House,

HOPKINSVILLE, KY.

A DELIGHTFUL LOCATION.

Why a Seeker After Rural Delights Keeps His Chopping Knife in Tip-Top Order.

At this season of the year to find a country friend who has desirable camping-out facilities on his place is considered the very best of good luck. Such a one is Mr. Ferryman, of Berkeley. This gentleman is a lord of the manor, whose possessions range from the prosperous valley in the neighborhood of the station named in his honor to the tops of the lofty hills clad in eternal chaparral.

Some days ago Mr. Ferryman perceived a friend on the boat. The friend had blankets, tent and frying-pan with him. Unmistakably he was bound for the woods.

"Where are you bound for?" said the Berkeley squire, genially. "Oh, nowhere in particular," replied the seeker after rural delights. "Just going to lay out for a night or two."

"Got your family along?" inquired Mr. Ferryman.

"Ay, the whole lot of 'em," said the friend. "Well, then, why not come and camp in the canyon in the rear of my house?" said Mr. Ferryman. "There's wood and water and good shade, and if you should want anything from the house you've only got to ask for it."

This suited the camper, and with the hospitable Ferryman he pursued his tortuous path up the canyon. The air was balmy and the place came up to all its proprietor had claimed for it as a camping ground.

"Now here is a good place to halt, just by this cabin," said the friend, dropping his blankets.

Mr. Ferryman glanced uneasily at the cabin. "Well, it's pretty good," he said, "but I think you might find a more suitable place higher up."

"Can't get anything better than this," said the friend. "What's in the cabin, anyhow? I see a padlock on the door."

"Oh, nothing of any particular value. Still I really think you might come farther along the canyon."

"Why, confound it, man, you don't think I'm going to break into your old cabin. No, I stay right here," and he proceeded to get up his tent and collect wood for a fire. When the axe rang on the dry oak stumps Mr. Ferryman excused himself hurriedly on the plea of meeting some friend at the house, and the camper noticed that as soon as he got round the bend he cast an uneasy glance over his shoulder and then ran as if pursued by a grizzly.

Early next morning the camper was rather surprised at the interest the neighbors seemed to take in his unpretentious little outfit. The tops of the various hills which commanded a view of his camp were tenanted, and some brought opera-glasses. "Surely," he thought, "camping out can not be so rare an occurrence in this canyon, yet these people take an interest in my tent. Curious that they do not come nearer and examine it if camping be such a novelty in this quarter." But they did not, nor did Mr. Ferryman himself put in an appearance. The next day the camper struck tent and departed. His surprise was increased by remarking the number of people who accompanied him to the station, but did not come near him, all following at some distance.

"The most remarkable experience I have ever had," he said. "I wonder what peculiarity about my get-up attracts the curiosity of these good people?" On the cars he met an acquaintance and explained to him the odd manner in which the Berkeleyans had acted. "And furthermore," he said, "I never have caught a glimpse of Ferryman since."

"Where did he put you?" "Close by a little cabin in the canyon."

"A cabin!" ejaculated the friend, moving off from him, and regarding him with astonishment.

"Great heavens! Have you caught the infection, too? Yes, a cabin. What about it?"

"Why, no wonder the people stared at you. That cabin is a giant powder store-house, and of course the spectacle of a man camping by it and hammering at wood and building fires must have impressed them with the belief that he was a lunatic. And I appeal to yourself if they had not good grounds for such a supposition."

The camper felt for chopping-knife.

FALL COSTUMES.

The Latest Designs for Stylish Autumn Dresses.

Combinations of plain and figured goods will be used again for autumn and winter dresses. For woollen goods two kinds of wool will be chosen, one of which is plain, and the other striped or in small set figures. The newest stripes shown are rough boucle or Astrakhan cloths, alternating with smoother stuffs, which, however, are only smooth by comparison, as they are heavily twilled, or in such wide diagonal lines that each line stands out like a separate row of braid. The boucle stripes are very effective, and will retain their appearance because they are formed of curls or loops of tightly twisted threads of mohair that are impervious to dampness, and are not easily crushed out of shape. Woven borders near a single selvedge are parts of many dress patterns, and these are arranged as panels or as an entree of skirts in combination with the plain goods. Ten yards of double-width woollen goods are sold as a press pattern, and in the new combinations there are two and a half yards of fancy striped or figured stuff with seven and a half of plain material. The plan remains in favor of using plain goods for the corsage, sleeves and drapery, confining the figured material to the lower skirt, and as garniture for the plain corsage. A panel, a border at the foot, a narrow front breadth, or else the entire front and side breadths, are to be made of the figured goods, and if a sash of the material is used, the figured fabric forms the end of the wide sash of the plain stuff. On the basque there are figured striped bretelles, or revers, or a plastron, and in many cases an entire vest in the fashion of the present season. The very high band or officer's collar and the small cuffs may be of velvet or plush entirely different from the other parts of the dress, but they are also made of the figured or striped goods. Flounces are not used on these heavy fabrics, and plaits of skirts are very scant, with all their breadth thrown on the outside to look wide, while many skirts have the front and sides entirely plain, with plaits only in the back.—Harper's Bazar.

DISINFECTING RAGS.

The System Adopted at Brooklyn to Prevent the Introduction of Cholera Germs.

The process of disinfection by superheated steam as now practiced at the Baltic Stores, in Brooklyn, is believed to be the complete solution of a problem which has occasioned so much worry. It is the practical application of steam of any desired temperature and time to bale goods. The apparatus consists of an ordinary engine of sufficient power and boiler strength with an attached superheater. To this is appended a series of iron boxes about the shape of and large enough to admit a bale of rags pushed in endwise. Each one of several boxes has penetrating through, from the rear end, five gimlet screws nearly as long as a bale of rags, enlarged from a point to about two inches in diameter, and at such a distance apart as to about equally divide the end of a bale. These screws are hollow and perforated in their whole circumference and length and, moreover, each one is the terminus of a steam escape cock. The screws are rapidly revolved by the machinery. On pushing in a bale of rags it no sooner comes in contact with the points of the screws than it is drawn with the greatest rapidity. The box is then closed by a flap-door, hinged at the top, and the steam turned on—in through the screws, and around the bale. In two or three minutes the temperature of the bale throughout as thus exposed can be raised to three hundred and thirty degrees F. (or more if required), and sustained for any desired length of time. As practiced at the Baltic Stores the bales are kept in the boxes about ten minutes. But they become so thoroughly penetrated with heat during that time that a high temperature is kept up for several hours after they are removed. This is tested by pushing a thermometer into the screw holes. The whole apparatus may be erected on board of a lighter, and be used with increased facility to commerce afloat.—N. Y. Journal.

—The South rejoices in a new industry. The canning of oysters, shrimp, etc., has been begun along the Gulf coast, and there are already five establishments engaged in the business between New Orleans and Mobile. They have all flourished from the start and have rapidly extended their operations. The Gulf oyster now finds its way into all parts of the South, and has driven the Baltimore oyster out of much of its territory.—St. Louis Post.

—Should Governor Rusk or Governor Bunn take the cake? Leave it to Governor Eaton?—Chicago Current.

The Daily South Kentuckian

CHAS. M. MEACHAM, - - - EDITOR.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 1, 1885.

THE CHOLERA.

ROME, Sept. 28.—Dispatches received to-day show that the cholera is decreasing in Sicily. King Humbert proposes to visit the infected districts there.

PARIS, Sept. 28.—Reports received from various parts of the Alpes-Maritimes, the southernmost department of France, show that cholera is spreading throughout the district.

MADRID, Sept. 28.—There were 560 new cases of cholera and 203 deaths from the disease reported yesterday throughout Spain.

PALERMO, Sept. 29.—The cholera epidemic here shows little or no abatement. One hundred and fifty-nine new cases are reported for the past twenty-four hours.

Geo. Tombs is reported dying at his home in Atlanta, Ga.

Prairie fires are raging in Dakota and a great deal of wheat has been destroyed in the stacks.

Martin Dwyer almost decapitated Mike Kelly in a fight at Ashland, Sunday. The murderer escaped.

Four negro murderers were lynched by a mob near Pittsboro, North Carolina, Monday night.

Mrs. Olive Cleveland Clarke, of Springfield, Mass., a distant relative of President Cleveland, reached the age of 100 years on Sept. 27th.

It is reported that cholera has appeared at Hansport, Nova Scotia, and that there are an average of six deaths a day in a population of one thousand.

The father of Maxwell alias Brooks, the St. Louis trunk murderer, has started from England to identify the accused and settle definitely whether he is his son or not.

Gen. E. F. Jones, of Binghampton, has accepted the Democratic nomination for Lieutenant Governor which was declined by R. P. Flower and H. W. Stocum. He is 57 years old and a business man with but little experience in politics.

Judge Geo. W. Ward, editor of the Abington, Va., Examiner, was shot from ambush by Dr. Wm. White, Independent or Mahone candidate for the State Senate, last Sunday. The shooting was on account of an article in Judge Ward's paper. The wounded man will recover.

The President appointed the following postmasters Tuesday:

Walter W. McGrew, at Eureka, Kas.; vice J. W. Nicholas, resigned; J. C. Friend, at Rawlins, N. Y.; Isaiah Garrett, at Monroe, La.; Arthur D. Glover, at Olympia, Washington Territory; James Blair, at Grand Rapids, Mich.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 28.—The President to-day appointed the following postmasters: B. J. Sheridan, Paolo, Kan.; Ed Van DeCastelle, at Depere, Wis.; Fidelia Kilgore, LongView, Tex.; John Shearman, Maroe City, Mo.; John A. Collins, Washington, Mo.; Ed P. Mathews, Bowling Green, Mo.; John Flynn, Duluth, Minn.; Thomas A. Gary, Galveston, Tex.

Mrs. Mary Belle Tucker, of Mason county, was recently tried and acquitted of the charge of murdering her husband. Last Thursday she shot herself, and it is believed that she will die. She has reversed the decision of the court and jury, which acquitted her, by confessing that she killed her husband by shooting him. As she can not be a second time tried for the same offense, she will escape punishment upon recovery.

Merchant's Bureau of Entertainment.

Many persons who may have a desire to visit St. Louis during the week of the great Fair and Veiled Prophet's pageant hesitate because of the possible lack of hotel accommodations. To provide against this contingency, the wholesale merchants and manufacturers of St. Louis have for several years past maintained a Bureau of Free Information, and all who apply are directed to respectable private families and boarding houses where pleasant accommodation may be had at reasonable rates. The publication may be assured that ample provision will be made for all, thus effectually preventing extortion and imposition. The office will be located at the Railroad Ticket Office, south-east corner of Broadway and Chesnut street, and no charge of any kind is made for any service rendered.

KENTUCKY KNOWLEDGE.

A six-year-old son of Geo. Herdel was killed by a fall at Louisville.

There is a fine crop of "mast" reported in the mountain sections.

A dozen tobacco barns have been burned in the Purchase counties this fall.

Vernon Isbell, aged 20, was thrown from a horse and killed, in Warren Co.

The first number of the Wingo Purchase, Henry George editor, will appear this week.

Elijah Fruit, a Warren Co. farmer fell from his barn loft and received injuries from which he died.

B. F. Tully, a well-known merchant of Wyoming, a town near Owensville, dropped dead.

The Kentucky Baptist, of Owensboro, has been sold to the Western Recorder, of Louisville.

Jas. Brown, while driving in a sulky in a trotting race at the colored fair, at Lexington, Saturday, dropped dead of heart disease, and fell off the sulky.

Geo. T. Ball, who killed his father, Wm. Ball, in Lincoln county, was acquitted on the ground of justifiable homicide. Deceased was worth \$40,000.

Cerro Gordo Williams says he is not a candidate for anything, which is wonderful if true, and that he is for Gen. Simon Bolivar Buckner, with whom he has been in two wars and knows to be a strong man and a good man, for Governor.—Interior Journal.

CIRCUIT COURT.

NINETEENTH DAY—SEPT. 28th. COMMONWEALTH CASES.

C. H. Hewlett, voluntary manslaughter. Bond \$500 forfeited, R. S. Dulin, G. W. Ramsey and Chesley Williams sureties. Bench warrant issued against Hewlett and bail fixed at \$1,000.

J. C. Bourland, voluntary manslaughter. Continued till 15th day of the March term.

Edmund Waller, grand larceny. Bail bond for \$100 forfeited, Constant Davie and Wesley McKnight sureties. Bench warrant issued for Waller and bail fixed at \$200.

W. W. Caldwell, assault and battery. Trial by jury and fine of \$25 and one month's imprisonment in the county jail. Fine to be paid by confinement in jail at \$2 per day.

Chas. Woodridge, house-breaking. Trial by jury and verdict of not guilty.

Charles Smith, horse-stealing. Trial by jury and verdict of guilty, and punishment fixed at 2 years in the penitentiary.

TWENTIETH DAY—SEPT. 29th. COMMONWEALTH CASES.

Jo. Ray, willful murder. Continued till 17th day of March term.

Clem Owen, murder. Trial by jury and verdict of acquittal.

Caroline Owen, murder. Dismissed on motion of Commonwealth's Attorney.

Henry Martin, murder. Continued till 19th day of March term.

Motion in the case of Jesse Pyle for new trial overruled.

On Tuesday morning the following jury was empaneled to try Clem Owen, charged with infanticide: O. B. Griffin, W. H. Boyd, R. B. Monk, G. W. Clark, Alex Walker, Wm. Faughan, Rufus Rives, Jno. J. Smith, R. W. Fields, E. F. Morris, Ross Hopper, col., and H. M. Coleman, col. No speeches were made in the case. After an hour's deliberation the jury decided that the evidence was not sufficient to convict. This was made a test case and the indictment against her mother, Caroline Owen, was accordingly dismissed. The daughter came into court arrayed in a purple silk and when she was discharged held a regular levee, as the court house was crowded with colored people. She had been in jail since June 10th, and was of course, highly elated at the turn affairs had taken. Her mother was only arrested subsequent to the finding of the indictment by the grand jury.

Nearly the whole equity docket was continued till the next term as the present term expires by limitation this week.

Have used Tongaline in neuralgic affections, many of them severe, with the most gratifying results. T. S. Bell, M. D., Louisville, Ky.

The dead body of Marion Hunter was found by a party of boys near Livermore. A bullet-hole was in his head showing that he had been murdered.

A Criminal Court.

The docket of Circuit Court is now so far behind that there is no hope of ever catching up without an extra term. In view of the large amount of business in the Christian Circuit Court the coming Legislature should by all means establish a Criminal Court for this county. It would solve the difficulty in an economical way. The only office to be created would be that of judge. The present officials could act as prosecuting attorneys for the new court. It would save many hundreds of dollars now paid for keeping prisoners from court to court and have a good effect in more ways than one. Criminals could be promptly tried and punished before the witnesses died or moved away, as it is often the case now. Our Representative is heartily in favor of the new court. Let us have it by all means.

MANNINGTON.

MANNINGTON, Ky., Sept. 28, 1885. To the SOUTH KENTUCKIAN:

Thinking probably a few items from this place might be of some interest to your valuable paper, I pen the most interesting occurrences that have taken place in the past week and send them in. There is a great deal of sickness at the present time throughout this neighborhood. Tobacco hanging, corn cutting and wheat sowing are the order of the day among the farmers. We noticed last Saturday, while en route for the beautiful little town of Crofton large fields of corn and tobacco which proved to our eye a big surprise. We noticed several large fields of tobacco as fine as we ever saw grow. On 1st of Oct. this station will be changed to Mannington, the new name of the Postoffice.

Mr. Andrew Moffett returned last week from a trip in Tennessee.

Mr. W. F. Gabard, of this place, made a flying trip to your town last Saturday. The good people around Old Petersburg are treating their church house to a fresh coat of paint.

Rev. T. H. Moore, of Madisonville, has been holding a protracted meeting for the past week at Empire.

B. D. Williams, R. P. Drake and Mat Williams went to Crofton last week.

Miss Annie Garnett, of Nortonville, commenced school last Wednesday week at Bailey's school house. Miss Annie has the reputation of being a number one teacher, and we predict she will give satisfaction to pupils and patrons.

Mr. Pratt Williams of Madisonville was shot and almost instantly killed at this place last Tuesday night about 10 o'clock by a young boy of about 18 years of age whose name was Booth Dunning. From what we can learn it all originated from that dreadful disastrous stuff "red eye." Mr. Williams was quite a wealthy young man and had many warm friends around this place who were shocked to hear of the sad fate that befell him. His remains were interred at the old family graveyard at Old Petersburg last Wednesday. Young Dunning had his trial before Esq's Long, Brown and Johnson, Hon. R. William Henry was the defender and Hon. John Feland the prosecutor, both of Hopkinsville. As this is my first I'll close for this time, hoping to see these few items miss the waste basket. If they do, I will come again.

Respectfully,
F. Mc.

—There should be some uniformity about the name of Aspinwall. The native name is Colon (after Columbus), but when it was made the eastern terminus of the Panama Railway it was christened Aspinwall, in honor of the eminent New York merchant of that name. In Secretary Whitney's dispatch to Admiral Jonett it is referred to by both names.—Cleveland Leader.

—Thomas Johnson, of Adairsville, has in his possession an old-fashioned "skillet" which has been in use in his family over one hundred years. His grandmother, who lived near the battle field of Guilford Court-house, in North Carolina, had the skillet in her house when it was burned by the British in 1781. It has the marks of the burning on it to this day.—St. Louis Globe.

—Genuine Perique tobacco only grows on a ridge situated about one mile from the Mississippi River, in St. James Parish, La., and that said ridge is only about two miles wide and seven miles in length. Tobacco will grow in any part of the State, but it is on this patch only that the famous Perique is cultivated. The average crop is about seventy-five thousand pounds.—Chicago Herald.

—Postmaster J. N. Sheldon, of Seio, was taken deaf in April, 1874. On April 2, 1884, as he was sitting in his office, suddenly the song of a canary bird and the conversation of people in the room broke on his ear. His hearing had returned. A few days ago, while Mr. Sheldon was talking to a friend, his hearing suddenly left him again, and he is now as deaf as ever.—Utica (N. Y.) Herald.

SPECIAL LOCALS.

GRAND OPENING THIS WEEK AT

The Old Reliable M. FRANKEL & SONS.

We have received our entire stock of Fall and Winter Goods, consisting of Dry Goods, Clothing, Cloaks, Boots, Shoes, Hats, Caps, Furnishing Goods, Trunks and Valises, and offer extra inducements this week.

Our Clothing cannot be surpassed in style, quality and price.

Our Dry Goods are cheaper than any in the city and the largest stock to select from.

Our Cloaks were made to our order and we show the greatest variety in the city at the lowest prices.

Our Hats and Caps are the latest styles.

Our Boots and Shoes defy competition.

Our Furnishing Goods can not help but please the most fastidious.

Our Trunks and Valises are better made than any to be shown in this city and same prices as inferior goods. Call on us for bargains and you shall go away well pleased.

M. FRANKEL & SONS.

For a nice Fall or Winter Suit call on N. TOBIN & CO., Merchant Tailors, Main Street, Hopkinsville, Ky.

A New Grocery Saloon

Let Everybody Come.

I have just opened my new store, and extend my old friends and the public generally a cordial invitation to come and see me, promising to sell you nothing but the very best goods at the lowest living prices. In connection with a new and complete stock of Staple and Fancy Groceries, Provisions, etc. I have fitted up in the best style, a Saloon, where I propose to keep a full line of Whiskies, Wines, Brandies, and everything usually kept in a first-class saloon. I am located on Nashville St., opposite Lewis House, in the new buildings. I have a full line of the best cigars ever brought to this city. My stock is fresh and new, and if you want the best goods at low prices don't fail to call on me.

Very Respectfully,
O. S. Stevens.

All kinds of Repairing done in the very best manner at McCamy, Bonte & Co's. Carriage Factory. Prices low down.

WE ARE STILL HOLDING FORTH AT THE OPERA HOUSE.

Great Inducements in
SUITS to ORDER,

CUSTOM-MADE
CLOTHING,

Gent's Furnishing Goods,
HATS AND CAPS.

All the Latest Styles now on hand, and ready for your inspection. We shall be pleased to see you in our store during Fair week.

Jas. Pye & Co.

Excelsior Mills!

FORBES & BRO.

At Their Planing Mills,
HOPKINSVILLE, KENTUCKY,

HAVE THE LARGEST STOCK OF—
FIRST-CLASS LUMBER

—EVER OFFERED TO THE PUBLIC—

We are fully prepared to fill all orders for Building Material. We have everything with which to build a house, from the finest to the cheapest. We are prepared to compete with anybody in quality of work, prices, etc.

Laths, Shingles, Flooring, Sash, Doors, Blinds,
Flooring, Buggies and Wheat Drills.

The Celebrated Excelsior Wagons,
AND FARMING MACHINERY OF EVERY KIND.

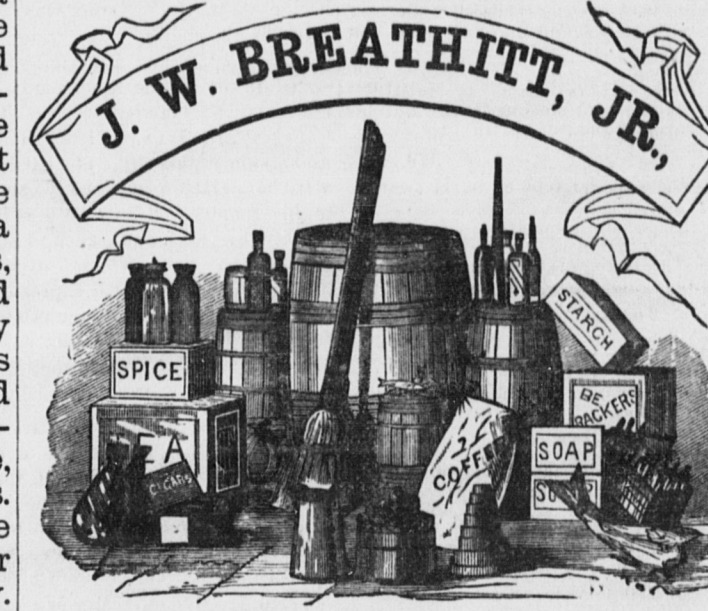
Estimates Furnished.

That's What's the Matter
And Don't you Forget it.

Caldwell & Randle

are doing more tin work, better tin work, and cheaper tin work, than any other house in Hopkinsville. If you don't believe it come and see for yourself. They are better prepared, have the largest force of experienced workmen, and do more work, and better work than any other house in the city. Don't forget to call on us when you want Tin, Slate or Galvanized Iron work. You will save money by doing so.

Shop on Spring St. next door to McCamy, Bonte & Co's. Carriage Factory.



Staple and Fancy Groceries,
CORNER CLAY AND NASHVILLE ST. HOPKINSVILLE, KY.

My stock is one of the largest in the city, and first-class in every respect. My prices are as low as the lowest, and I can make it to your interest to call on me. Thanking the public for past patronage, and asking a continuance of same, I am

VERY RESPECTFULLY,
J. W. BREATHITT, JR.

IF YOU WANT
FIRST-CLASS JOB WORK,
BRING IT TO THE
South Kentuckian Office.

The Daily South Kentuckian

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 1, 1885.

SOCIALITIES.

Miss Mamie Henry is visiting Mrs. Chas. M. Meacham.

Mrs. M. E. Rodgers, the millinery, has returned from the east.

Mr. S. W. Talliaferro, of Guthrie, is in town.

The Phoenix Hotel Saloon is well supplied with "inside overcoats."

Mr. Pat Ryan and Mr. Chamberlain of Memphis, are in the city.

Mrs. Chas. L. Wood, of Nashville, is stopping at the Phoenix.

Miss Sallie Powell, of Princeton, is the guest of Miss Frankie Campbell.

Mrs. J. W. McGhee, of Bellevue, is at the Phoenix.

Miss Ida Wilkins is visiting Mrs. A. G. Boales.

Mr. Chas. F. McCarroll, of Owensboro, is in the city.

Mr. Jas. P. Gill and family, of Clarksville, are at the Phoenix.

Mr. George Cash, Jr., of Bowling Green, is visiting friends in the city.

Mr. W. J. Hopson, of Canton, was in the city yesterday.

Dr. Tandy Yates has gone to Chicago to complete his medical education.

Misses Carrie and Ella Hart, of Henderson, are visiting Maj. Breathitt's family.

Misses Mamie Campbell and Mattie Phelps have returned from a visit of several days to friends in Louisville.

Mr. C. E. Trice, of Fort Worth, Tex., is on a visit to his father's family.

Col. J. B. Killbrew, editor of the Nashville American, came over to attend the Fair.

Mr. Dan'l Wikel, of Cleveland, O., is spending the week with Mr. C. E. West.

Esq. Jno. S. Long and wife, of North Christian, spent several days in the city this week.

Col. R. H. Short, who has been spending the summer in this and Trigg counties, returned to his home in New Orleans, this week.

Miss Annie Johnston, of Peacher's Mill, and Miss Lizzie Cox, of Newstead, are visiting Miss Mattie Hickman.

Miss Mary Withrow, of West Virginia, and Miss Lucy Whitlock, of Newstead, are visiting at Col. McPherson's.

Mr. L. A. Gold, of Clarksville, Mr. F. S. Beaumont, of Pembroke, and Mr. Geo. Terry, of Cadiz, are among the visitors at the Phoenix.

MARRIED.

ROSSINGTON-FLOWERS:—At the residence of Mr. James G. Bramham, on North Main street, at 4:30 o'clock p. m., Tuesday Sept. 29th, '85, Mr. Walter W. Rossington to Miss Florence Flowers. Rev. Wm. Stanley of the Christian church was the officiating clergyman. Only a few intimate friends of the family were present and immediately after the ceremony the bride and groom left for their future home near Newstead. Mr. Rossington is an industrious and deserving young farmer and his bride is a petite brunette, pretty, vivacious and attractive. We wish them much happiness in the years to come.

WILLIAMS-RICHARDSON:—The Louisville Commercial of Tuesday contained the following item: "The hospitable roof of Col. Jo. B. Alexander's Hotel covers another happy runaway couple. Mr. J. W. Williams, a prominent young merchant of Pembroke, Ky., and Miss Mary Richardson, daughter of one of the wealthiest tobacco dealers and planters in Christian county, came to the city ostensibly to visit the Exposition, but after their arrival hid themselves to Jeffersonville, where an obliging Magistrate joined them in matrimony. Mr. and Mrs. Williams will remain here a day or two and then go home to receive the parental blessing."

They were married on Sept. 28th. The bride graduated from Bethel Female College last June and is a very bright and captivating young lady. We congratulate Mr. Williams upon his success in gaining her heart and hand. May they be always happy.

The Phoenix Hotel is prepared to entertain a multitude. The fare is first-class and the accommodations excellent in every respect. A well-appointed bar is connected with the Hotel.

HERE AND THERE.

Have the best 10 cent cigar for 5 cents. O. S. STENENS.

Katie Putnam in "Lena the Madcap" to-night.

The first issue of the Tri-Weekly New Era appeared last Tuesday.

Mr. Wm. L. Waller has moved into the new house just completed, on College street.

At the Opera House to-night Miss Katie Putnam the Hopkinsville favorite will appear in her play of Lena.

The Y. M. C. A. will meet at the Baptist Church next Tuesday evening, at the usual hour.

The white teachers of the county will hold an institute Oct. 15 and 16th. A program will be published as soon as it can be made out.

Rev. J. W. Bigham is occupying the cottage on Campbell street vacated by his predecessor, Rev. B. F. Orr. Mr. Bigham will preach at Fairview next Saturday and Sunday.

Rev. B. F. Orr, of the Fairview circuit, was transferred by the recent conference to Auburn, Ky., and his successor Rev. J. W. Bigham has located in this city.

Miss Katie Putnam and her excellent company will commence a three-nights engagement at the Opera House to-night, giving a change of programme each evening.

Mr. T. W. Gooch has moved into the Dabney house on Maple street. Esq. M. M. Hanberry who has come to town to become a deputy sheriff is boarding with Mr. Gooch.

The revival at the Cumberland Presbyterian church resulted in about fifteen conversions. Rev. Mr. Sheldrake, the evangelist, left for his home in Mayfield Wednesday. The doors of the church will be opened next Sunday to receive additions to the membership.

The official members of Fairview circuit, M. E. Church South, are requested to meet the pastor, Rev. J. W. Bigham, in conference at Rev. E. W. Bottomley's, office in the Methodist Church of this city, on Monday, Oct. 5th, at 5 o'clock, P. M.

Wilbur Wilson, a youth who clerks in the hardware store of Thompson & Ellis, was accidentally shot in the arm by a customer who was carelessly examining a pistol Wednesday. The wound was only a slight one and Mr. Wilson is able to continue his duties.

Lena, the play to be presented by Katie Putnam at the Opera House to-night, is well known to our people, and never fails to please. Miss Putnam is to be here for three evenings only, let no one miss seeing her and her fine comedy company. Tickets now on sale at Holland & Rodgers'.

Mr. G. W. Ransom, of north Christian, raised a crop of four acres of tobacco this year. The work was all done by himself and one other hand and at the beginning of the season he decided to keep a correct account of the worms killed. They kept a record of each day's killing and when they footed up the results after the crop was housed Mr. Ransom found that 9646 worms had been caught, or an average of over 2400 to the acre.

About the middle of last August Prof. Franz L. Braun caused to be inserted in the South Kentuckian a notice of the marriage of Mr. N. Christ, of Erin, Tenn., to Miss Johanna Persson, of this city. The parties were immigrants who recently came to this country. Mr. Christ was in the city this week and called to denounce the statement as utterly without foundation and expressed the opinion that he had been "slandered" by Braun. Mr. Christ says he is not married to the lady in question nor to any one else.

The following special from Clarksville to the Nashville American will be of interest to the friends of the gentlemen named, in this section:

"A new tobacco firm was organized to-day, composed of Messrs. James S. Parrish and Frank Buckner, of Christian County, Ky., and Mr. Walker Williams, of this county. This firm, Parrish, Buckner & Co., will occupy the Elephant Warehouse. They are all gentlemen of large capital and extended popularity. Mr. Parrish recently sold his beautiful farm for nearly \$30,000 to engage in the warehouse business."

Mr. Claude V. Holland, one of the editors of the Eminence Constitutionalist, was married on Sept. 17th to Miss Emma D. Chase, of Danville, Ind. A Chase is a very necessary article about a newspaper office and we congratulate Mr. Holland upon securing one that will last him a life time.

Death of M. W. Grissam.

Hopkinsville has again been deprived by death of a useful and highly esteemed citizen. Mr. M. W. Grissam whose serious illness and subsequent temporary convalescence were reported recently in the South Kentuckian, died at Dawson, Ky., at 9 o'clock p. m. Sept. 28th. Just as his friends had come to regard him out of danger he suffered a relapse which quickly terminated his earthly existence. His remains arrived on the afternoon train Tuesday and remained at his residence until 3 o'clock Wednesday when they were taken to the Methodist church and a funeral discourse delivered by Rev. E. W. Bottomley, after which they were interred in the city cemetery.

Micajah W. Grissam was born in Christian county on the 18th of August, 1837. His early life was spent on his father's farm. In 1866 he removed to Kirkmansville, Todd county, and engaged in mercantile pursuits. In September 1878 he came to Hopkinsville and bought the Phoenix Hotel and for a year conducted it. He has been renting the hotel for several years and has been engaged in the grocery business. On Dec. 21, 1870, he was married to Miss Nannie M. Lacy, of Todd county who survives him. Four children were born to them, three of whom are living.

Mr. Grissam was a man with many strongly marked traits of character. He was jovial and companionable and no man excelled him in popularity. He possessed great sagacity as a business man and was successful in whatever he undertook. As a citizen he was enterprising and progressive, as a man honest and reliable in all things. He was a man who will be missed greatly in the community and in many respects his place will be hard to fill. He had been troubled with symptoms of bad health for some time and went to Dawson hoping to find relief. While there he was stricken down with a serious affection of the bowels from which he recovered after being at death's door for several days, but pneumonia attacked him ten days later and baffled the skill of his physicians from the first. We deeply sympathize with his bereaved family in their terrible loss and in common with all who knew him deplore the loss of an upright and valuable citizen.

FOR SALE—A fine, New Remington No. 3 sewing machine, at a great bargain. Call at this office.

—Travelers in Dalmatia some years ago noticed large tracts of land covered by a wild flower, near which not a sign of insect life was visible. The bloom was the pyrethrum, whose odor deals death to the lower forms of life, and whose powdered leaves form the basis of "insect powders." The seed of this flower has been distributed in the United States, and a Dalmatian has been growing it with great success in Stockton, Cal.

—Thursday evening as No. 1 was on the point of leaving the depot here, a young man jumped off, and before a young lady who stood there could say "Jack Robinson," she was seized and kissed by him, and the young man immediately boarded the train and left her to recover from her astonishment. We have hesitated to publish this item, as we feared that hereafter every time No. 1 comes the depot platform will be thronged with ladies.—Waverly (N. Y.) Free Press.

—The frequent sinking of Florida land and the disappearance of lakes in that country is accounted for by the Jasper Times in this way: The State has a good many caves and subterranean rivers. They are generally arched over with rock, supported by huge rock pillars, but in some places veins of sand, varying in size, run through the rock. During the wet seasons these sand veins get filled with water, which, percolating through, sometimes causes the entire vein to fall through. When the vein happens to be only a few inches or feet in diameter it is known as a natural well, but when it comprises an acre or two it is called a "sink."

—A trustee of the Providence Public Library has gathered into scrapbook the adventures of the boys who read dime novels, and has made it his business to ask the boys one by one who are interested in these stories to spend an hour or two in reading, not the imaginative story, but the way in which the small boy has attempted to realize how boys ought to live, and what they ought to be allowed to do. It is said that the dime novel boy usually reads the scrapbook, which is rapidly increasing in size as the fresh exploits of the dime novel adventures are added to it, about two hours. He then lays it down in disgust, and nothing can induce him to return to those stories again. He asks the person in charge of the reading room for a better class of books.—Providence (R. I.) Journal

SPECIAL LOCALS.

McCamy, Bonte & Co., Carriage Manufacturers, have on hand a variety of second-hand work, newly as good as new, which they are offering at astonishing low prices.

SPECIAL LOCALS.

Cloaks! Cloaks! Cloaks!



Do not fail to see M. Frankel & Sons' display of Cloaks at the Fair. They have the handsomest goods ever shown in this city at exceedingly low prices. The goods shown at the Fair will only give you a poor idea of their elegant and enormous stock which they are displaying at their Mammoth Store room. Be sure to examine their display also, and to call on them for your winter wrap. They can please you in style, fit and price.



We invite the public to call and examine our enormous stock of Fall Clothing, which far surpasses any in styles, quality and prices ever shown in this city. Our Mr. M. Frankel, who resides in Cincinnati, has given his entire time to the manufacture of this portion of our stock, and we can safely say we will furnish you with the best made CLOTHING ever shown in this city, at same prices as uniform goods are sold. Do not buy your Clothing until you have given us a call.

Remember, "The Old Reliable." M. Frankel & Sons.

The Auction House

Will close Saturday. Everything will be sold Regardless Of Cost. Now Is Your Only CHANCE. Don't say "you are sorry you were not there."

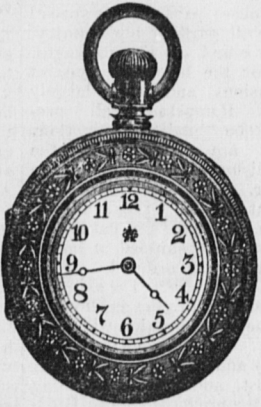


M. D. KELLY

—IS THE— LEADING JEWELER OF WESTERN KENTUCKY, and always has the largest and most complete stock of any first-class house.

MY PRICES

Are always as low as are consistent with first-class goods and Superior Workmanship



Agent for JOHN HOLLAND'S GOLD PENS the most reliable and popular of any make in the United States.



Lamare's Rock Crystal Spectacles.

Main St., opp. Court House, Hopkinsville, Ky.

—MY LINE OF—

Drugs, Paints, Oils, Perfumes,

TOILET ARTICLES,

And in fact everything kept in a

FIRST-CLASS DRUG STORE

IS COMPLETE.

Don't fail to give me a call.

Prices to suit the times.

G. E. Gaither,

Main Street.

—DROP IN AT—

JIMMIE'S NEW SALOON

ON RUSSELLVILLE STREET,

Where you can get the best and choicest brands of

WHISKIES, WINES, BRANDIES, CHAMPAGNE,

And the Best Cigars in the City.

MY HOUSE WILL BE KEPT OPEN DAY AND NIGHT DURING THE FAIR.

Drinks of all kinds prepared to suit the most fastidious.

CALL AND SEE ME ON RUSSELLVILLE ST., 2nd DOOR EAST OF EXPRESS OFFICE.

Respectfully,

Jas. Parlin, Prop.

Important.

Don't fail to see C. B. Webb's display of Fine Saddles & Harness before leaving the Fair.

Not to be Missed!

C. B. Webb's Patent Breeching is taking the day at the Fair. Be sure to see it.

Don't fail to call on McCamy, Bonte & Co. If you want anything in the Carriage line. They have had a long experience in the business and are fully acquainted with the wants of the people, and offer their own first-class work at very low prices. Full line of eastern work of good quality, always on hand. Prices as low down as the cheapest.

FOR RENT, for the balance of this year the rooms on Nashville St., recently vacated by the South Kentuckian office. Apply to Meacham & Wilgus.

OPERA HOUSE!

"Return of the Favorite." THREE NIGHTS. COMMENCING OCTOBER 1.

Engagement of the popular little Protean Actress, Vocalist and Everybody's Favorite,

MISS KATIE PUTNAM,

Supported by the talented Young Comedian, JAMES DEVLIN, and her Excellent Comedy Company. JOHN WHITELEY, Manager. Thursday, October 1st—LENA THE MADCAP. Friday, October 2nd—LITTLE DETECTIVE. Saturday, October 3rd—LITTLE BAREFOOT.

Admission 50 and 75 Cents. Reserved Seats without extra charge, at Holland & Rodgers'.

E. T. Campbell,

General Insurance Agent

OFFICE

Bank Of Hopkinsville Building.

BAD ON THE EYE.

Webb, the saddler, has a very attractive display of Robes, Blankets, etc., at the Fair. They take the eye of everyone.

—The Phrygians, a people of Asia Minor, were the first to coin gold and silver.

—Through the efforts of Quida, the practice of skinning frogs alive has been stopped in the markets of Florence.

—Japan possesses 2,000 newspapers. Not a single journal of any kind existed or was thought of in the country twenty-five years ago.

—A woman who had been fourteen years in the service of Queen Victoria was convicted at Middlesex Sessions recently and sent to prison for two months for theft.

—A Venetian gondolier makes on an average four francs (about eighty cents) a day the year round. On this he will marry, rear a family, and put some money away.

—At a recent caucus meeting of the senior branch of the Bonapartists it was ruled that no orator, when he addressed the sovereign people, "should speak with a plug of tobacco in his mouth."

—Nicholas Leblanc is to have a monument. He was the French chemist who, in 1742, discovered how to produce soda artificially, thereby contributing immensely to the modern progress of industry.

—There has been a heavy decline in many securities in the past few years, but the Shapira manuscripts lead the list. A couple of years ago they were offered for \$5,000,000. Not long ago they were sold for eighty cents.

—Disease germs are probably much less affected by extreme cold than might be expected. Experiments have been reported to the Glasgow Philosophical Society in which a temperature of 120 degrees below zero was insufficient to stop processes of putrefaction.

—The King of Siam is a very much married man. He has some three thousand wives. The establishment where they are housed is a city almost in itself. They are kept very close from the eyes of men. No European and very few natives of the male sex are allowed to enter the sacred precincts.

—One hundred and fifty-four thousand pounds of orange blossoms, 13,000 pounds of acacia blossoms, 154,000 pounds of rose leaves, 122,000 pounds of violets, 32,000 pounds of jasmine blossoms, 9,000 pounds of tube roses and a large amount of Spanish lilacs are annually used in the manufacture of perfumery at Cannes and Nice.

—Among the most recent acquisitions made by the trustees of the British Museum are a series of pen-and-Indian ink drawings executed by the Venetian artist Giovanni Domenico Tiepolo. Tiepolo assisted his father in decorating the palace at Madrid, and did it again in 1795. The subjects represented are chiefly mythological, resembling in manner some of his etchings which are in imitation of Benedetto Castiglione.

◆ ◆ ◆
GLOUCESTER.
◆ ◆ ◆

How Fish Are Packed in the Atlantic Seaport.

"I want you to go through one of the fish curing and packing establishments," said a citizen of Gloucester to a reporter a few days since. "I doubt if you have any idea of the work that is done in one of them. Great changes have been made in the business. Years ago curing fish was synonymous with dirt and offensive smells. All that has been done away with, and the curing and packing of fish is done with as much regard to cleanliness as is the grinding of wheat and packing of flour."

"Where shall we go?" asked the journalist.

"Anywhere, into any of them; in all of them the processes are clean and wholesome." Being near the establishment of Messrs. John Pew & Son, the representative asked the proprietors to show him about, which they kindly did. The establishment covers two or three acres. The first thing which attracts one's attention is a huge reservoir which is filled from an artesian well by power furnished by a windmill. "We are obliged to have an abundance of pure water," said Mr. Pew, "because thorough washing is of the utmost importance in this business. At the wharves of the company were two ships unloading salt. 'That ship,' pointing to one of them, 'is one of the best of the famous fleet built by McKay.' The salt used is of the cleanest and best quality, great care being taken to get the best and to remove from it all impurities. A cargo of mackerel was just in, and a crew of men in one building were at work repacking them. Where they are caught they are put into barrels with little salt and regardless of size. In the curing establishment they are all taken out, classified, re-salted and packed into barrels, half-barrels and kits. Large houses were built with hogheads of cod and other fish in pickle. These fish are not sold in that form, but cargoes are usually kept in that condition as the most convenient and safest prior to drying. The fish are dried on frames, those of this firm covering half or two-thirds of an acre, and one dare not say how many thousand pounds of fish can be cured at one time thereon. The packing of dry fish is comparatively a new industry. In days of yore the dry fish was thrown down in most any place in the retail store where it would not dry up or lose anything in weight. All this has been changed by the introduction of packing and boxing. It is also a great saving. Heretofore it was difficult to sell the small fish; now that the skin and the bones are removed the small ones are just as good as the larger. On the second floor of one building were over thirty men, women and boys engaged in cutting, curing and packing dry fish. It was a model workroom, light, with the cool breezes from the ocean coming in at the windows. From a pile of the fish men

But the pieces into packages weighing two pounds or more. These packages are next passed along to men who put them into presses and reduce them to the smallest space possible. Then girls take them and put twine about them. The bunches are then carefully salted and put into boxes, which in turn are nailed up and carried out. The Gloucester houses pack fish for special customers to all parts of the country, putting their brand on the packages. The wood for the boxes is pine, of small dimensions, and comes largely from New Hampshire, all prepared to be nailed together. The boxes are printed at the curing establishment on a job press run by gas power. The Pews print fifty or sixty different brands. Other grades of fish are skinned, boned and cut in two or three pieces and shipped in larger boxes, according as ordered. What becomes of the refuse? The skins of the fish are made into glue in Gloucester. It is the only glue that will stick wood to iron. The bones go to the fertilizer factory and are disposed of there. Nothing is lost, and certainly nothing is left about the premises. The Gloucester men are so careful about their packing and curing, as are the packers of fruit. It is their interest to be so. There were two or three fishermen at the wharves, either unloading or ready to go to the Banks. They were neat-looking vessels, and all of their arrangements for the business showed the constant care and expenditure which is demanded to make the business moderately remunerative. "There are no fortunes made in this business," said one gentleman. "There is not a rich fisherman in Gloucester." It is a very comfortable looking town, nevertheless, and the sound of the hammer and the click of the trowel indicate that it is growing. It is the headquarters of the ocean fishing industry.—*N. Y. Graphic.*

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LONDON DOCK LABORERS.

The Efforts Made By The Unemployed To Obtain Work.

In sunshine or shower, fog or fair weather, the approaches to the docks and wharves of the metropolis are every morning thronged by crowds of eager, anxious men, struggling—nay, in many cases fighting like wild beasts—to obtain work within the gates. As the hour draws near for the ringing of the great bell announcing the commencement of work a crowd of often a couple of thousand men press around the principal entrance to the London docks, and as the big gates swings slowly open the mighty mass of humanity rushes forward like an overwhelming flood to the chain-barriers where the superintendent gives out the metal tokens entitling the holder to employment with *n*. Of course he shows preference to those previously employed, but there is always the chance of obtaining a ticket, and the men strive to clutch one of the precious talismans with intense and passionate eagerness. They push and jostle and struggle, leaping on each other's shoulders, and fighting and wrestling in the mad rush like famishing animals rather than human beings. The most desperate determination is written on every face, and there is small thought in the mind of any man of that surging crowd for any one but himself.

For work means food—poor and scanty, no doubt, but still something to keep the terrible wolf from the door. Failure means semi-starvation or worse.

A few of the crowds who struggle and fight at the gates, frequently not more than one-third are selected, and the remainder, bearing their sad fate with as much philosophical fortitude as they can muster—perhaps it is stony despair, rather—turn disconsolately away, some to seek work at other places which open later and others to wait for "calls" which may occur at any time during the day. Thus a visitor strolling through the fine docks and admiring the shipping and immense quantities of merchandise piled on every hand is suddenly arrested by the strange sight of a sea of white, anxious faces pressed wistfully against the bars on a side entrance. Yes, men are still waiting there for any call of laborers that may come during the day. And presently, as you wait, the superintendent appears, and cries: "One man wanted!"

Instantly all the watchers spring up like caged animals when food is brought them, yelling, shouting and extending their hands. They leap on each other's backs and clamber up to the topmost rails; and all this feverish excitement is to obtain one little metal ticket—perhaps for one hour's work, entitling the owner to fivepence or sixpence at most!

One out of the large number receives the ticket, apparently by chance rather than by any other manner of selection, and then the noise subsides, and the men wait on, patient, dogged, hungry-eyed, as before.

At another time a call will come for two men, and the same scene will occur again, and so on throughout the day. But of the great numbers who crowd the gates in their desperate struggle to obtain employment only a very few comparatively can ever be engaged. One in every three or four appears to be the average number who obtain work.—*The Quiver.*

♦♦♦♦♦

"No, gentlemen," said a patriotic citizen, "I am not personally ambitious. I am only ambitious for my country's good. I want to see her occupy that posit on among the nations of the world to which her greatness entitles her. And," he added, rather weakly, "if I am fortunate enough to obtain what I seek, I pledge myself to do all I can in that direct on." "Do you understand," he was asked a little later, "that there is no salary attached to the office to which you aspre?" "No what?" "No salary; not a cent." "Then the office can go to thunder!" said the patriot.—*N. Y. Sun.*

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—Exchange of courtesies between two Arizona editors—From the *Globe*

Created By an English Caricaturist Long Ago.

Some of the distinguishing marks of burlesque—the tags by which the comic artists make their victims known to the public—have been so long in use they can scarcely be traced to their inventors.

For, instance, there is the familiar and extraordinary figure of our Uncle Sam. Every American acknowledges kinship with him, but few know how he came into existence. Even some of the artists who have depicted him, year after year, in his different moods and attitudes, know nothing of his origin. After making many interrogatories in regard to him and considerable research into his genealogy I learned that an English caricaturist created him in derision on long ago. The intent was to embody all the ignorance, egotism, crudeness, pretension and assertiveness of the saucy young country in the quaint figure of the old Yankee. But there was a dignity in the tall, angular, self-satisfied old man which his creator either meant nor saw. The people of the new country saw it, however, and took him to their hearts. They adopted the idea of the beneficent uncle, and put him into song and story. Then the captivated him as he was portrayed, thin and elongated, long-haired, hatchet-faced, and wearing raiment the like of which never was seen on land or sea—striped pantaloons of an economical cut, a swallow tailed coat of most antiquated design, a high hat that is a challenge to all modern headwear, and a vest gaudier than a tropical bird. This became the familiar figure which in comic art represented our beloved country. The idea took definite form; it became fixed in our fancy, it was a creation destined to live and to grow. Uncle Sam became a fact, a reality, a part of our selves and our history.

He was first made familiar to his people in *Yankee Notions*, a comic paper that flourished more than a quarter of a century ago, but has long since climbed the golden stair. Nast was the first artist to lift our revered uncle out of ridicule and contempt, endow him with proper dignity, and make him a distinctive and honored character, though he claims no credit for it. He says he remembers him as far back as he can remember anything in the way of pictures. The other artists assert that Nast has made him what he is, a kind, wise, courageous, quick-witted, sunny-spirited, dignified, lovable old man, keenly alive to everything affecting the interests of his people—in short, a gentleman.

It is interesting to see how the character of Uncle Sam has developed with the character of his people. One realizes this by comparing some of the old portraits of him with some of the more modern. In Nast's allegorical sketches we have seen him in the phases of his strong, spirited, and noble character. He has spent with Columbia over the tier of heroes; he has held fast to the old flag when it was riddled with shot and shell, but has turned his gray head aside in humiliation when the public trusts were betrayed and honors abused; he has mourned over his slain sons as they lay in the valleys, on the hills, and by the rivers of the South. His keen wit has mercilessly punctured blams, and his big heart overflowed with sympathy when the children of his adoption suffered. Dear, quaint, grand old Uncle Sam may his kind and rugged face ever beam upon us in love and good will. When he smiles his people rejoice; when he weeps or frowns they are sorrowful or disobeyed.

One of the whims of caricature to make Uncle Sam fat and jolly when "times are good" and thin and sad when finances languish. Keppler first made him fat in the prosperous days of '79. One of Nast's hits was giving him a swollen silver leg and one good solid silver leg during the monetary conference in France and the mining excitement in the West six years ago. The silver leg was goaty, and could only be moved by straps and pulleys. It tied him to a chair and made an invalid of him, of course.—*Pittsburgh Dispatch*.

THRIFTY ELOPEMENTS.

How the Affairs are Conducted in Siberia.

It may sound strange, if I mention the fact that, notwithstanding the low marriageable age fixed by law, elopements are common. It is true they are of a quite peculiar sort, and they might be divided into elopements with and elopements without the consent of the parents on either side. This custom so illustrates the character of the peasantry of all regions, that I must not dismiss it with too brief a mention. Elopement with consent is an important matter. The young pair are agreed and have the full acquiescence of the parents on both sides. But every marriage calls for a wedding, and a farmer's wedding is, under ordinary circumstances, no child's play. The relatives and friends must be invited from distances extending to fifty or a hundred miles. The substantial part of the feast is rather a secondary affair to the farmer richly provided with farm products and cattle, but then drink must be furnished, and the National drink is dear, and will be consumed on such occasions in immense quantities. In order to escape the expense of this provision, which would be borne equally by both families, the parents of the bridegroom advise him to elope with his beloved, and her parents advise her to consent to the elopement. After receiving the blessings of the crafty parents, the young people steal away into the bush. On the next day the friends set up a cry as of murder, beat around for a while, and laugh in their sleeves. The young couple must, of course, come back after a little while and receive forgiveness; for there can be no wedding-feast after such a "scandal." The latter is confined to a narrow circle, and the brandy is saved.—*Dr. Alfrede Brehm, in Popular Science Monthly*.

New York Girls Developing a Taste for Gambling.

Our young ladies are not only developing horse tastes, but they are developing a taste for turf gambling that would make their grandpanders turn in their graves if they knew of it. A young lady who can not talk horse nowadays shows that she is not in the social whirlpool. She must know the points of a horse as readily as any jockey. I was amused the other day on the train by a conversation of two young ladies—very ladylike and quiet girls they were, too—who, after discussing Schumann's songs, began to talk horse, and they seemed to be as familiar with one as with the other. "Were you at the exhibition in Madison Square Garden?" asked one of the other. "No," she replied; "unfortunately I was out of town at the time." "That was too bad," said the other, "you missed a splendid show. I have never seen finer cattle. The yearlings looked exactly like three-year-olds." The other expressed her disappointment at not having seen these wonderful yearlings, but she had seen particularly fine three-year-olds that she thought were going to develop into fine trotters. The other day I was driving through Central Park and the handsome turnout that passed me was driven by a lady. It was none of your village carts or Victorias, but was a genuine Stanhope gig, with footmen up behind, and the lady on the box holding the reins of a pair of prancing steeds; no ponies, mind you, but full-sized horses, and frisky ones at that. What I liked about it was that she was such a quiet looking lady. There was nothing at all horsey in her appearance. She wore a simple, tight-fitting coat and modest bonnet, and was, I should think, about thirty-five or thirty-seven years of age. There is Miss Daisy Cameron, who drives a pair of fast horses; but she drives them to a Victoria, which is more feminine than a Stanhope. Miss Pussy Breeze also drives a spanking span, and in winter her cutter is the admiration of the road.—*N. Y. Cor. Boston Gazette.*

—This is on the whole a surprising scheme of the English Salvation Army people—to raise \$100,000 to send fallen women to this country. But though the English are showing as great a zeal in the endeavor to rid themselves of this perplexing problem as they did to solve the pauper problem awhile ago, the scheme will not work. This country can hardly be expected to take upon itself the risks of so tremendous an experiment, and if England insists upon shirking the task, she will probably have to turn it over to some of her own colonies.—*Providence Journal.*

—There is a remarkable natural bridge spanning a canon twenty miles north of the point where the Atlantic & Pacific Railroad crosses the boundary between New Mexico and Arizona. This bridge is 65 feet long and 15 feet wide at the narrowest point. It consists of tough grit rock, underneath which are soft sandstones have been worn away to a depth of twenty-five to forty feet beneath the arch. Near by is a petrified forest. The stone tree trunks lie just beneath the soil, or half exposed, fallen in all directions.—*Chicago Herald.*

—A deposit of natural soap, twenty-five feet wide, has been discovered near Mammoth, Montana. It is said to resemble castile soap, both in appearance and quality.

—Count Tolstoi, the Russian author, has become a shoemakers' apprentice in order to give his brain a needed rest. He sets a beautiful example.—*Chicago Current.*

—The State of New Jersey gives one dollar bounty on every ton of sugar cane grown in that State, and one cent per pound for every pound of sugar made.

—At Meyerstown, Pa., two women deliberately smashed a plate-glass window that they might be charged with malicious mischief and join their husbands in jail.

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Rupture radically cured, also piles tumors and fistulas. Pamphlet of particulars under two letter stamps. World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N.Y.

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WHILE the Czar is compelled to have a mastiff to guard him, some of our American ladies feel secure with a pug.—*Atlanta Constitution.*

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PROF. PROCTOR describes how the earth will look sixty million years hence. It is very interesting, but does not compare with the burning question: How will we look?—*Philadelphia Call.*

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VERY rash—A boy with measles.—*Life.*

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A STOCK-YARDS hog-thief is certainly a pork-reacher.—*Chicago Sun.*

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THE sea side is a good deal to the man blind in one eye.—*Merchant Traveler.*

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AN organist, who advertised for vocalists for a church choir, headed his advertisement: "Good chants for the right parties."—*Roxbury Advocate.*

• • • • •

A SHARP-TALKING lady was reproved by her husband, who requested her to keep her tongue in her mouth. "My dear," she said, "it's against the law to carry concealed weapons."—*N. Y. Independent.*

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"O, WHERE does beauty linger?" demands a Quaker city poetess. As a usual thing she lingers in the parlor until her mother has cleaned up the kitchen.—*N. Y. Mail.*

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If one dog can be placed on a scent, how many dogs can be placed on a trade dollar?—*Kalamazoo Vanity Fair.*

• • • • •

THE cholera germ is said to be shaped like a comma. Can't it be brought to a full stop by cutting off its tail?—*Peck's Sun.*

• • • • •

WHO says that fish do not cry aloud. Little Paul says his cook makes a codfish ball every Sunday morning.—*The Rambler.*

• • • • •

"CIRCUS SOAP" is advertised. We suppose

that of any man or woman afflicted with disease or derangement of the liver; resulting in poisonous accumulations in the blood, scrofulous affections, sick-head-aches, and diseases of the kidneys, lungs or heart. These troubles can be cured only by going to the primary cause and putting the liver in a healthy condition. To accomplish this result speedily and effectually nothing has proved itself so efficacious as Dr. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery," which has never failed to do the work claimed for it, and never will.

FRANCE presents America with the statue of liberty, and we put up the pedestal—a sort of base ingratitude.—*Texas Siftings*.

WHAT can be more disagreeable, more disgusting, than to sit in a room with a person who is troubled with catarrh, and has to keep coughing and clearing his or her throat of the mucus which drops into it? Such persons are always to be pitied if they try to cure themselves and fail. But if they get Dr. Squire's Catarrh Remedy there need be no failure.

THE sky, unlike man, is most cheerful when the bluest. —*Western Gazette*.
The grass, unlike man, is most delightful when the greenest.—*Oil City Derrick*.

PIKE'S TOOTHACHE DROPS cure in 1 minute. SICK-GERMAN CURE. SUIPER SUIPER heals and beautifies. SICK-GERMAN CORN REMOVER kills Corns & Bunions.

A MAN must be thick-headed who will row with a double skull.—*Rochester Democrat*.

M. W. DUNHAM
Wayne, Du Page Co., Illinois,
HAS IMPORTED FROM FRANCE
Percheron Horses valued at \$2,500,000,
which includes about
70 PER CENT OF ALL HORSES
Whose purity of blood is established by pedigrees re-
corded in the Percheron Stud Book of France, the only
Stud Book ever published in that country.

EVER IMPORTED TO AMERICA.
STOCK ON HAND:
140 Imported Brood Mares
200 Imported Stallions,
Old enough for
service.
125 COLTS
Two years old and
younger.

Recognizing the principle accepted by all intelligent breeders that, however well bred animals may be, they will be held to befit their pedigree are now being sold at prices which are so low that they will sell all imported stock at grade prices when I cannot furnish with the animal sold, pedigrees verified by the original French certificate of its number and record in the Percheron Stud Book of France. 100-page illustrated Catalogue sent free. Wayne, Ill., 25 miles west of Chicago, on the Chicago & North-Western Ry.

ELY'S CREAM BALM
When applied into the nostrils, it will be absorbed, effectually clearing the head of catarrh, causing healthy secretions. It allays inflammation, protects the membrane from fresh colds, completely breaks the sores, and restores the senses of taste and smell.

NOT A LIQUID or SNUFF.
A few applications relieve. A single drop, agreeable to use. Price 50 cents by mail or at druggists. Send for circular.

ELY BROTHERS, Druggists, Oswego, N. Y.

ELY'S CATARRH CURE
CURES COLDS IN THE HEAD
CURES CATARRH OF THE NOSE
CURES BRONCHITIS
CURES HOARSENESS
CURES THROAT
CURES INFLUENZA
CURES MEASLES
CURES SCARLET FEVER
CURES DYSENTERY
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* * * ROCHESTER, June 1, 1883. "Ten years ago I was attacked with the most intense and deadly pains in my back and kidneys."
 "Extending to the end of my toes and to my brain!"
 "Which made me delirious!"
 "From agony!!!!"
 "It took three months to hold me on my bed at times!"
 "The Doctors tried in vain to relieve me, but to no purpose."
Morphine and other opiates!
 "Had no effect!"
 "After two months I was given up to die!!!!"
 "When my wife heard a neighbor tell what Hop Bitters had done for her, she at once got and gave me some. The first dose eased my brain and seemed to go hunting through my system for the pain."
 The second dose eased me so much that I slept two hours, something I had not done for two months. Before I had used five bottles, I was well and at work as hard as any man could for over three weeks; but I worked too hard for my strength, and taking a hard cold. I was taken with the most acute and painful rheumatism all through my system that ever was known.
 "I called the doctors again, and after several weeks they left me a cripple on crutches for life, as they said. I met a friend and told him my case, and he said Hop Bitters had cured him and would cure me. I poked at him, but was so earnest I was induced to use them again. In less than four days I threw away my crutches and went to work like a man, using the Bitters for five weeks, until I became as well as any man living, and have been so for six years since."
 It has also cured my wife, who had been sick for years; and has kept her and my children well and healthy with from two to three bottles per year. There is no need to be sick at all if these Bitters are used.
 J. J. BEKER, Ex-Supervisor.
 "That poor invalid wife, Sister, Mother
 "Or daughter!!!!"
 "Can be made the picture of health!"
 "With a few bottles of Hop Bitters!"
 "Will you let them suffer!!!!!"
Prosecute the Swindlers!!!!
 If you call Hop Bitters a druggist hand-out anything but "Hop Bitters" with a brand of Hop on white label, shun that druggist as you shun a viper; he is definitely not Dr. J. C. & S. bogus stuff. Indict him for the fraud and sue him for double the value, and we will reward you liberally for the detection.
 See "S. Court Injunction against C. D. Warner & Co. for selling Hop Bitters as their own." Druggists and other imitators, take warning.
 HOP BITTERS MFG CO. CHICAGO, ILL.

My wife has been sorely afflicted with Eczema of Salt Rheum from infancy. We tried every known remedy, but to no avail. She was also afflicted with a periodical nervous headache, some times followed by an intermittent fever, so that her life became burdensome to her. Finally she died at the age of 8. She commenced seven weeks ago. After the Linibottle the inflammation disappeared, and soon appeared a "piper" in her face, and finally she was brushed out of her impalpable white powder resembling the ash of a candle. She is now taking the sixth bottle; every appearance of the disease is gone and her flesh is soft and white as a child's. Her headache has disappeared and she enjoys the only good health she has known in 40 years. No wonder the deers were killed in gold.
 JOHN F. HEADLEY, 41 Griswold St., Detroit, Mich., May 11, 1885.
 THE SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., N. Y., 137 W. 22d St. Drawers & Atlanta, Ga.

THE BUYER'S GUIDE IS
 Issued Sept. and March,
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 8 1/2 x 11 inches, with over
 3,600 illustrations - a
 whole Picture Gallery.
GIVES Wholesale Prices
 direct to consumers for goods for
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